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PREHISTORIC ART

VOLUME XVII — NUMBER THREE 1982

ARCHAEOLOGY "82"

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

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PREHISTORIC ART — ARCHAEOLOGY "82"

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

FOUNDED IN 1964

OFFICERS

President.....ART GERBER
739 Main St., Tell City, IN 47586
Vice President.....RANDAL JONES
P.O. Box 13, Paoli, IN 47454
Secretary.....KATHY POHL
301 No. Weinbach, Apt. D
Evansville, IN 47711
Publishing Chairman.....COL. JACK C. ROBERTS
P.O. Box 97, Tunica, MS 38676

Editor (Appointed).....JOHN BALDWIN
6041 Lakeshore Dr., West Olive, MI 49460
Associate Editor.....STEVEN L. HART
Rt. 1, Box 130V-3, Fountaintown, IN 46130
Treasurer.....TOMMY TUCKER, JR.
P.O. Box 1256, Tunica, MS 38676

Business Manager (Appointed).....JOHN RICE
1852 East First St., Bloomington, IN 47401

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COVER

Called "The Miller Lake Dovetail," this 6¼ inch perfect dovetail was found in 1922 in Branch County, Michigan, by Charles Morrison. The dove was found on the Morrison farm while clearing land with a horse-drawn slipscraper. Approximately twelve inches of sandy soil had been removed when the dove was discovered. Miller Lake today is called Rush Pond since being drained and is a haven for wildlife. The dove was created from multi-colored Flintridge chalcedony. It has five faults, present in the material since the creation of the stone. The artisan that made this one was a master.

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FAKE FLINT

By John Baldwin

I don't claim to know it all. I do know from experience that the best weapon against fakes and fakers is complete knowledge on the subject. I expose the knowledge in my possession for your general information and hope that any vital additions will be sent in as additional information in a letter or article to the editor.

Flint has been chosen as an important subject as it is the fastest growing problem in fakes today. Flint as a category represents the largest in numbers of any of the other relic types. The term "FLINT" is used as a generality and represents all spear and arrow points, knives, bird points, fluted points, and ceremonial blades. In other words projectile points of all types created from flint or like material. An old and common term for this category is "arrowheads." Many collectors specialize in this area as this type of artifact is common to all regions of the North American continent. There are many different ideas on how to collect flint. Assembling quantity based on availability is common and represents the majority. The collecting of projectiles common to one's local area is popular and is the beginning of specialized collecting. Having a flint projectile from each state or one of each point type is a collecting goal that is also popular. This created demand or need to collect is where the opportunity is fostered to misrepresent information or create a fake to fill that need. The so called advanced flint collector procures either types or colorful material or quality made pieces all of which are pleasing to his individual tastes. The demand for this material gives fakers a monetary reason for merchandising the supply of well made look-a-likes in the high priced ranges. The authentic number of large or perfect or colorful well made projectiles is very small. I repeat; the authentic number of large or perfect or colorful well made projectiles is very small. With a growing collector demand, one easily understands why so many fake projectiles are made and sold. The only way this modern manufacture and sale will be stifled will come with two possibilities: the exposure and perpetuation of fake knowledge and the self restraint on the part of the individual collector. This restraint will come in the form of lessening one's goals in the procurement of perfect examples; by realizing a low price isn't always a good deal and what I've found most useful of all is to realize you don't know it all and you can be fooled. I have.

Fake and historically resharpened flint projectiles are as old as the collecting of artifacts. The art of flint knapping for example was a very important function in connection with the flint lock rifle or hand gun. These early knappers of gun flints could easily have fashioned pointed and notched creations. Next in time seemed to be the creation of eccentrics and exotics or deeply serrated notched projectiles from authentic blades and broken flints. This was seemingly done as a pastime as no attempt was made to cover up the fresh chipping. In the early days of collecting a notched flint commanded a higher price than a blade, so consequently many a fine authentic blade now repose in collections as notched or stemmed points. Historically reworking a projectile's point or base or edges has been a common practice usually done just prior to sale.

The so called crude Apachie points have been advertised in comic books and other magazines and sold in antique shops for years. The advertising states, "made by Indians." They probably were and still are being made by Indians today. In the mid 1940's a shop was set up in Texas to saw out flat stone slabs that were then surfaced flaked and sold by mail at $1.00 an inch. These are referred to as "Gray Ghosts" and it amazes me how often these poorly done reproductions in lengths of 6 to 14 inches continue to show up with the owner being unwilling to accept them as fake. I guess this is due to the the fact that they have been around a long time. Add 50 years of collector histories to the fake

flints being made today and one soon realizes the fake flint problem is not going to get better.

It is reported that the factory in Texas that sawed out the "Gray Ghosts" has been moved to a midwest state. They currently saw blanks and surface chip every shape imaginable from 1 inch long bird points to 6 inch spears and longer. The current crop is done in white, gray and pink flint. Most are sold unaged by several relic dealers (as modern) at $3.00 an inch. Use your own imagination as to what happens to these fakes after that. This isn't a small time operation as the product is sold to the dealers and curio shops by the bushel basket full. Included in the aforementioned group are the fakes that many an old time collector has chipped and shown to all his friends saying, "What do you think of this point?" Needless to say some of these knappers whacked out some good looking points.

The occaisional modern collector resharpening or making a crude point from scratch gets us back to what is being made and sold today. Very skilled artists capable of making fine projectiles are currently on the increase. They have come from University lithic chipping classes and are studied and are taught by other chippers (as they are called). Some are totally self taught thru the use of many publications available on flint knapping and lots of practical experience. I've read a great number of these chipping manuals and one comes to the front. *The Art of Flint Knapping,* by D.C. Waldorf, revised edition, P.O. Box 702, Branson, Missouri 65616. This booklet retails at $5.00 plus postage. Mr. Waldorf wrote this book using laymen terms with photographs and drawings on exactly how to choose a rock, break it open, and make an arrowhead. I personally learned more about how authentic projectiles were made and why they look like they do from this book than from all the others combined. I also gleaned very important information about newly made flint reproductions. I suggest this book as a reading imperative to every flint collector. I think it is important here to state that most chippers sell their work unaged as their own work. It is my opinion that these chippers are doing the same thing as any artist reproducing a painting or known sculpture. It is when these flints are misrepresented that a crime takes place. Unfortunately after these modern creations have passed thru one or two hands 99% are sold or represented as old or authentic. This is usually done by a subtle sales job on the part of the seller and a case of extreme naiveness on the part of the buyer. If every one of you reading this will help spread this information then the fake flint problem will be only a minor headache 50 years from now. The responsibility is yours to see that correct information is handed down to upcoming collectors.

RECENT FACTS

Some chippers are studying point types and are being coached by studied collectors. This is in an attempt to create more perfect look-a-likes.

A chipper in the south has devised a machine that will flute a blade full length. The blank is packed in clay and the angle of impact and point of strike are controlled producing amazing results. This is currently being done to produce Cumberland fluted points.

A crop of new Tennessee dover flint blades has recently appeared. These are being sold as authentic. They are all finely made and aged.

Several Ohio based auctions that assemble sales and accept consignments are selling across the block new Ohio type doves, archaic bevels and fluted points. These are sold as authentic and are very well done. These fake types are showing up in black Ohio material and the popular flintridge chalcedony. One consigner boasts of a two week aging process that will fool the advanced collector. (They obviously aren't fooling all of us yet.)

Very well made and aged fake white and colored flint from Illinois and Missouri has been a problem for several years. These fakes have been made in the popular type shapes of dovetails, hardin barbs and fluted points.

The collector dealer is showing up at more and more society shows across the midwest. They are displaying for sale or trade large quantities of modern flints that are aged and represented as authentic. These fakes usually sell to the new and young collector. The sellers have a sales pitch that puts a used car salesman to shame.

The Columbia river gem point, bird point, Caddo gem points and Cahokia points are being made better than the originals. They are sold by the maker for about $10.00 each and resold as authentic by some dealers for as much as $300.00.

Well made look-a-likes in every shape, type, and material in the 3 to 6 inch range are currently being made and aged. These can be purchased wholesale averaging about $70.00 each and are being retailed from $150.00 to $300.00. These foolers are often used as trade stock with the unsuspecting.

Large authentic spades with restoration or slight damage are being cut to size, notched and a new notched flint hoe is ready to join a collection. This is currently being done by a few but more are becoming involved with redoing relics, and the large quantity of material turned out by these individuals is staggering.

Reworked flint is often very hard to detect when aged. The modern possibilities of chemical aging will soon outdate the bubbling kettle of bark, herbs, and dies on stove tops of current deceptors.

Let the chips fall where they may, I say NO. Let the chips fall but let us educate, document and preserve what is known and can be proved. Let us realize no one man knows it all and that we need the help of all to expose and perpetuate valuable information.

Cut Out Rattlesnake gorget
Approximately 4 inches in diameter

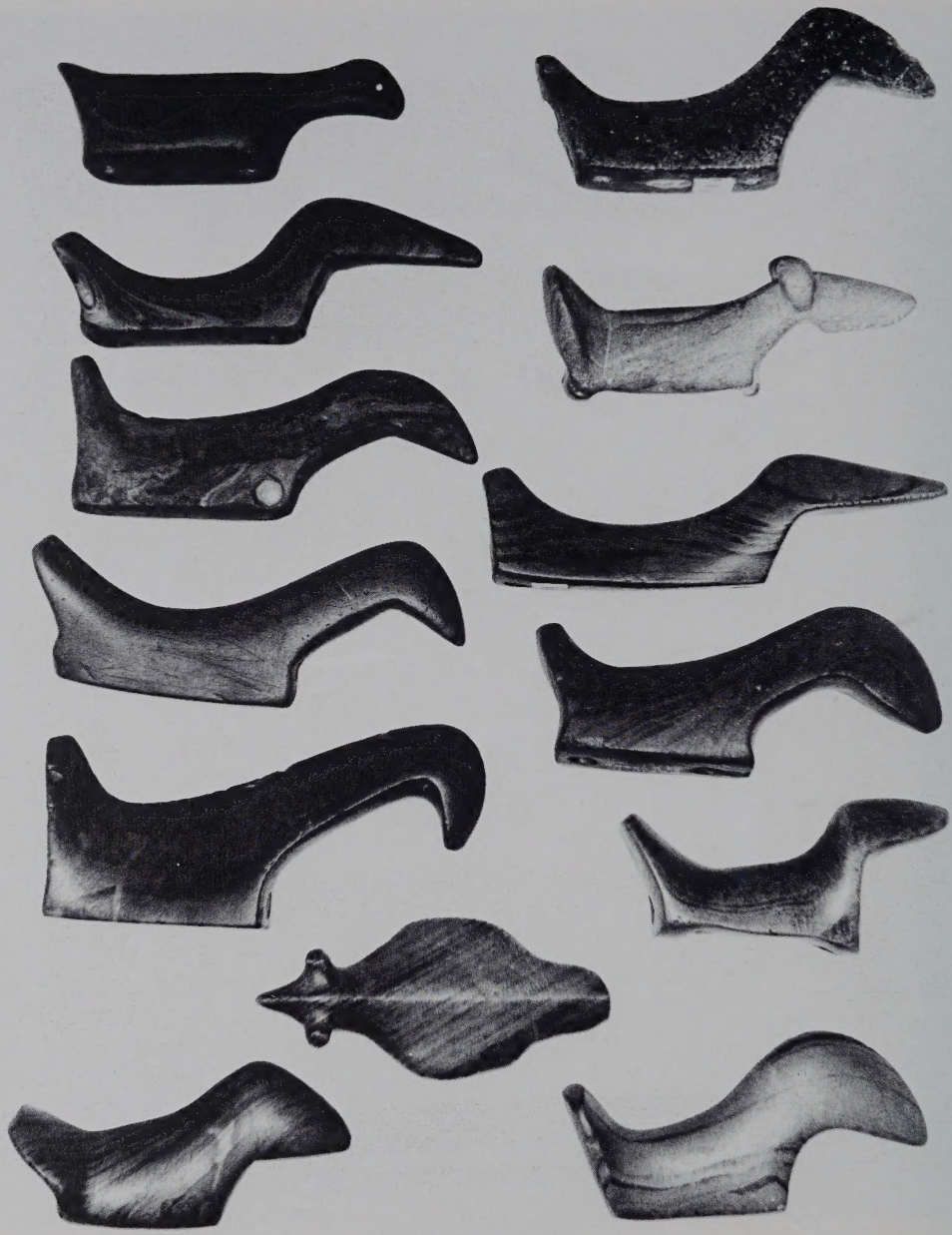
Was found in Green County, Georgia in the Dyer Mound by Richard Baker of Georgia.

Collection of Wallace Culpepper, Jr., Cameron, Texas.

Rattlesnake gorget
Approximately 5½ inches in diameter

Was found on the Little Owl Village Site in Chattanooga, Tennessee by Richard Baker of Georgia.

Collection of Wallace Culpepper, Jr., Cameron, Texas.



A bakers dozen birdstones. All created from banded slate except the top right which was fashioned from hardstone. Most of these birds are pictured in old publications. They come from the states Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Collection of John Steimle, Eau Clair, Michigan.

Eight fine bar amulets from the state of Ohio. The bar amulet is thought to be related to the birdstone because of its flaired tail and basal drilling being the same as the birdstone.

Collection of Raymond C. Vietzen, Elyria, Ohio.

TWO FLUTED AXES

Dear Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.:

Below: Re #102. Enclosed are three photos of grooved axe with 21 flutes, 10 on one side, 9 on opposite side and one on each end of blade as pictured.

The axe is 6" h. x 3¾" w., wt. 2¾ lbs. and was found near Two Creeks, Wis., year about 1918 adjacent to Lake Michigan in sandy soil. Note, hollow ground blade edges on each side.

Facing page: Re #95. 3/4 grooved fluted axe found along lower Fox River, Kaukauna, Wis.

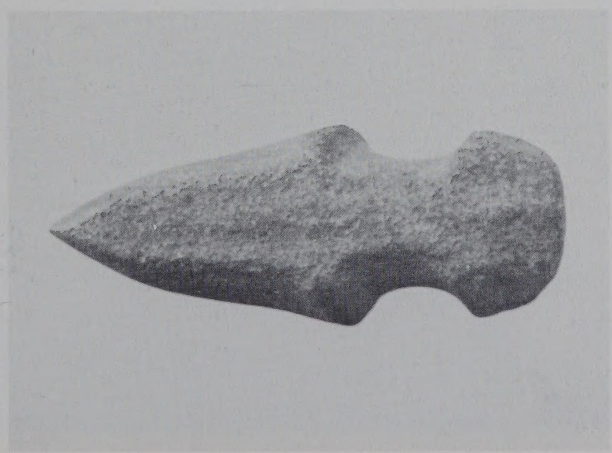
Two flutes back, two flutes front extending over head of axe. Two horizontal flutes below on each side of axe head, the lower flute extending around front of head paralleling groove and meeting with lower horizontal flute on opposite side of axe head as pictured on photo marked #95. 7" h, X 3" w., wt 3¼ lbs.

Note — slanted 3/4 groove typical of Wisconsin axes.

Respectfully submitted for the committee to judge if these items are worthy of study and documentation. Also should be of interest if shown in PREHISTORIC ART MAGAZINE.

Sincerely yours,
R.F. Rindt

Collection of R.F. Rindt, Appleton, Wisconsin



FRANZ-GREEN MOUND-SITE 22

By John Steimle, Eau Claire, Mich.

In 1915 Harvey Franz and Amos Green excavated a Hopewell mound in Porter County Indiana entered in that county's records as Site 22. The mound was 210 feet in diameter with a crest of 10 feet. Growing on the mound was a number of Black Oak trees one of which was 4.5 feet in diameter. At the time of the excavation (1915) the mound was circular in shape. Many classic Hopewell culture affiliated relics were recovered; copper, bone and shell being some of the artifacts. The outstanding discovery was a group of seven classic Snyders points which were found near an altar covered with ash. These Snyders points were made from Indiana Hornstone and display the finest of Hopewell craftsmanship. All are thin with sharp exaggerated points, barbs and tangs. The examples pictured on the opposite page are four of the seven points. A cache find like this dramatizes the possibility that points of this quality were of ceremonial use only and never used as tools.

A fine notched hoe from St. Clair County, Missouri

Collection of Raymond C. Vietzen, Elyria, Ohio

Collection of John Steimle, Eau Claire, Michigan

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

of Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

Reprinted at the request of and for the benefit of our many new members.

ARTICLE I

Name: The name shall be GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

ARTICLE II

The objects of this society are:

1. To establish a permanent national organization to educate persons interested in the collection and preservation of genuine Indian artifacts and also to promote friendship and trust among these persons.
2. To take a firm and vigorous stand in opposing the display, sale or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts.
3. To expose and oppose the manufacturers of "Indian Artifacts."
4. To hold regular meetings where:
   A. The business of the Society may be transacted.
   B. Members may assist each other in augmenting their respective collections.
   C. Members may display artifacts from their collections.
   D. Study, research and dissemination of knowledge on Indian artifacts may be encouraged.

ARTICLE III

Membership:

1. **Active:** Membership, by invitation only is open to any American citizen, over 21 years of age, who is interested in the collection, preservation and study of all types of Indian Relics.
2. **Honorary Membership:** Persons who have made outstanding contributions to the Indian Relic collecting world are eligible to become honorary members. Names of those proposed for honorary membership shall be submitted to the membership committee who shall by majority vote approve same. They shall then be voted upon by the entire membership in the manner provided in Section 11 of Article XVI. The only difference between an honorary member and an active member is that an honorary member pays no dues or initiation fee.

ARTICLE IV

1. **Officers:** The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Each of them shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices. There shall be no honorary officers. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer terms of office shall be for a two year period.

ARTICLE V

Board of Directors:

1. **Composition:** The Board of Directors shall consist of the regularly elected officers, each past-President who continues his active membership in good standing, and nine elected directors. Three directors will be elected each year serving three year terms.
2. **Duties:** The Board of Directors shall be

responsible for selecting locations and dates of regular meetings of the Society; for fixing all Society dues; for budgeting all Society expenses and for performing other normal functions of the Society.

3. **Quorum:** A majority of the Board of Directors constitutes a quorum. Approval by a majority of directors present at the time of a vote shall be required for passage of any measure.
4. **Meetings:** The Board of Directors shall meet at each regular meeting before the general business meeting for the entire membership is held.
5. **Notice:** At least one week's written notice of the time, place and business to be taken up at a meeting shall be sent by regular mail to each director, unless notice is waived in writing.

ARTICLE VI

1. The Society shall have not less than two meetings per year, one of which shall be considered the annual meeting.
2. The business portion of any meeting shall be held at such hour as the President may decide.

ARTICLE VII

Elections: The officers and directors shall be elected by secret ballot at the conclusion of the annual meeting and shall assume their respective offices and duties immediately.

ARTICLE VIII

Dues: The amount of the annual dues and the amount of the initiation fee shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Dues Not Paid: A delinquent member shall be carried for six months and then dropped — providing the member has been given one written notice at least 30 days prior to expiration of the six months and has not presented a satisfactory written explanation.

ARTICLE IX

Membership Quorum: Twenty-five percent of the membership in good standing shall constitute a quorum until the Society attains a membership of over two hundred persons; then a quorum shall be fifty members.

ARTICLE X

Expulsion: Failure to comply with the constitution, by-laws or regulations adopted as amended from time to time shall be sufficient basis for termination of membership.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments: The constitution may be amended, after a majority vote of the Board of Directors, followed by a majority vote of the membership in attendance at any regular called meeting. The proposed amendment must be submitted to the Board of Directors in writing at least 30 days prior to any meeting where such proposed amendment may be considered.

ARTICLE XII

Membership Committee:

1. **Composition and Powers:** A membership committee composed of the officers and directors shall have the authority to admit or decline duly porposed candidates for membership 30 days after the name of each duly proposed candidate has been sent to each member for comment.
2. The procedure for nomination of a candidate for admission to the Society shall be determined by the Board of Directors and this procedure is to be outlined on the Membership Application Blank.
3. The procedure for voting upon the names of candidates for admission, by the membership committee, shall be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with this constitution.
4. The President shall appoint a chairman of the membership committee to serve during the President's tenure of office.
5. Prospective members must be endorsed by two or more members in good standing.
6. No member of the membership committee shall propose or second a candidate for admission.
7. Meeting: The membership committee shall

(continued on page 95)

REMINISCING WITH COL. RAYMOND C. VIETZEN

By Gordon Hart

A few years ago a most enjoyable afternoon and evening were spent with Col. Raymond C. Vietzen, at which time I recorded over four hours of conversational material. Our discussion related to the documentation of artifacts possessed and enjoyed in earlier times by so-called "old-time" collectors. These collectros Mr. Vietzen had known personally, a few of which he held their written records.

At this session over five hundred artifacts were photographed and their histories documented. Raymond, I have found over the years, to be one of the better judges of authentic pieces, thus to handle each remnant of the prehistoric past and hear his story as it relates to historic knowledge is a rare privilege. To have a friend such as Vietzen who is more interested in factual knowledge of an artifact rather than its monetary value, makes for a close relationship to one who wants to learn. The conversation never related to — "how much is it worth?".

Figure 1

Figure 2

The following is a quote pertaining to the pictured artifact of which both sides are shown. The story was told to me and is also in printed form in Col. Vietzen's 1956 book, SAGA OF GLOVER'S CAVE:

"The highlight of all flint discoveries in Glover's Cave was unearthed by the writer on May 11, 1950. 'Twas very early in the morning shortly after we entered the cave when I turned a few shovels of earth and midden just to limber up a bit. As the shovel returned for its fourth load it struck a large slab of limestone which had fallen from the ceiling centuries before. In clearing the midden from this stone I noticed another limestone slab standing edgewise and adjoining the first rock. This vertical and horizontal combination seemed to form an altar in the corner of which was a large clump of material consisting of red ochre and a very fine-grained black earth. Inside of this material was the superb flint spearhead shown in figure 1. The reverse side is pictured in figure 2. Where the spear reposed upon the limestone slab the covering was thin enough to allow a calcium deposit to form on the flint. This find occurred eighteen inches below the surface under a low passageway where we assumed there had been little human activity during prehistoric times. One never knows what the earth will reveal for here, where we least suspected, this fine specimen was awaiting discovery. No longer than fifteen minutes elapsed from the time I entered the cave on this eventful morning until I was feasting my eyes upon this flint worker's masterpiece. This blue gray flint spearhead measures six and one-quarter inches in length and two and one-half inches in width. The type is hardly to be classified as a turkey tail but perhaps one might call it a beaver-tail if such nomenclature be permitted. Surely the basal treatment and outline reminds one of a beaver's tail. Perfect workmanship, symmetry, design and shape are intricately blended to make this specimen one of the most outstanding flint spearheads ever created by Kentucky's aborigines. If the artist had fashioned it from multi-colored flint from Ohio's Flint Ridge it would take your breath away. Many fragments of such finely wrought, large flint spearheads were previously found and it was evident that the cave inhabitants had produced and used such items but this was the only complete specimen found during all the years spent in exploring the cave. Perhaps this too would have been broken had it not been placed as a votive offering on the limestone altar. What the significance of this offering was the writer shall not attempt to say. I only offer it as a superb symbol of prehistoric artistic symmetry and beauty."

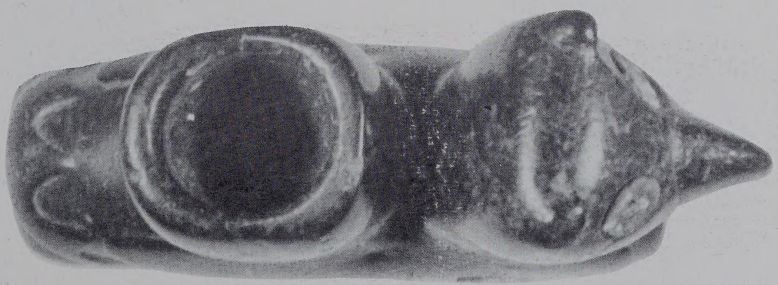
After reading the above account and referring back to the pictures, this artifact becomes a personal expression of achievement of ancient man. Without the story of its recovery to time none of us would be able to relate as we now do to this piece. Thank you, Ray.

Gordon

The book, SAGA OF GLOVER'S CAVE can be obtained from Raymond C. Vietzen, Elyria, Ohio.

DON CHAMPIO

'S CHAMPION

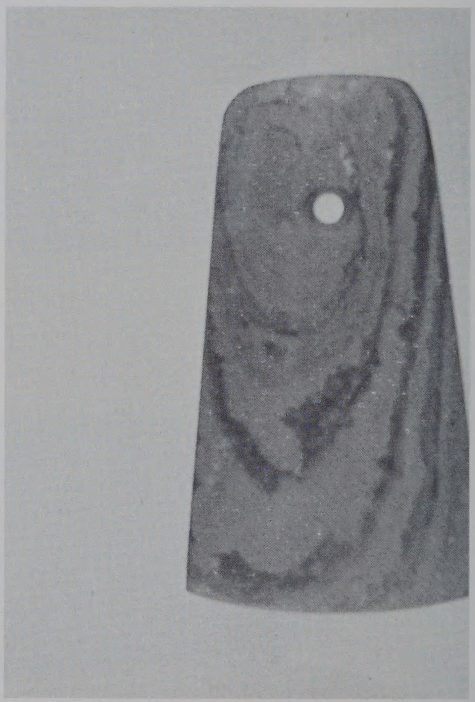


MORE DON CHAMPION CRIB MOUND REVELATIONS

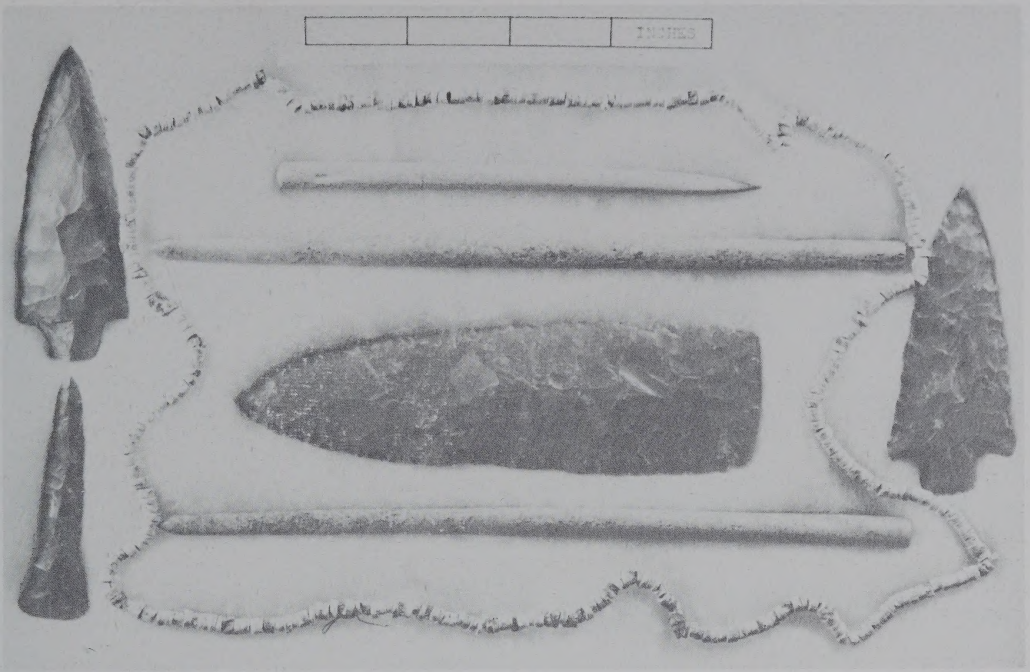
The following pictured material was recovered at the Crib Mound many years ago by Don Champion, Tell City, Indiana. This Spencer County, Indiana multi-component shell mound has given up, through washing out by flood waters of the Ohio River, many outstanding artifacts. These ceremonial, as well as utility pieces, range from the Archaic period through Woodland on into late prehistoric time.

The material runs the gamut from stone through shell to bone and copper as well as bits and pieces of woven matting and fabric.

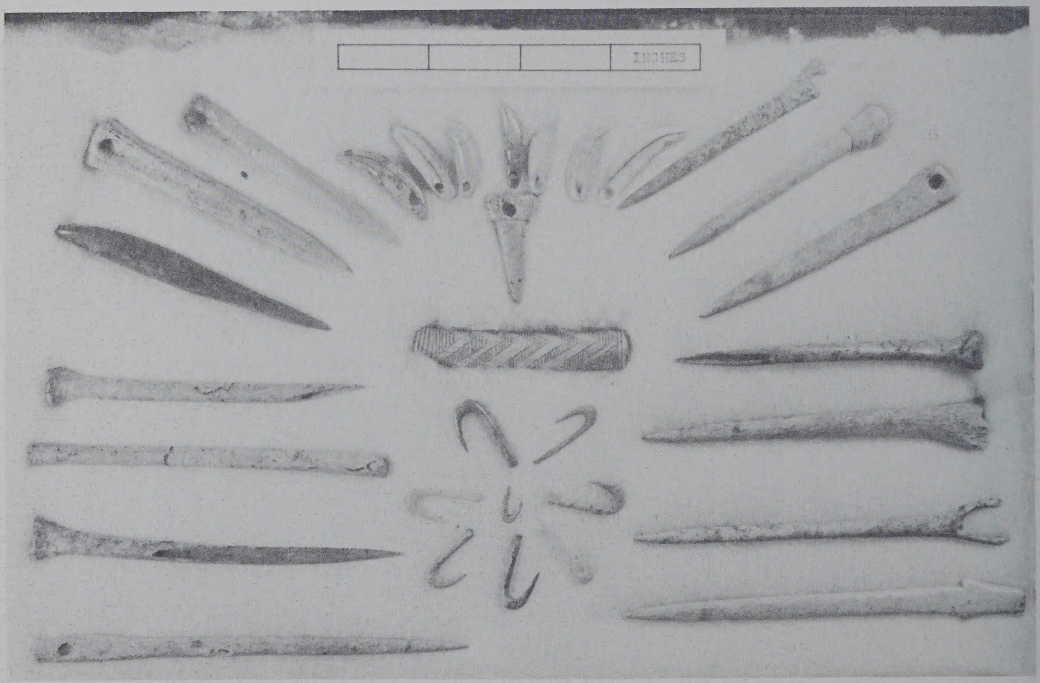
Don has retained these remnants of the prehistoric in a manner enabling them to be used for future study. His forthright helpfulness of relating the story of the find and reclaimation of his pieces is exemplified in the manner in which they have been maintained. Thank you, Don.



Collection of Don Champion, Tell City, Indiana.


INCHES

INCHES
C.B. Mound, Sr. Co. Ind.


INCHES

Weeping Eye Death Mask
10 inches long and 8½ inches wide

Was found on Little owl Creek on the Gorget Site by Richard Baker.

Collection of Wallace Culpepper, Jr., Cameron, Texas.

JIM'S SLATE

By Jack Kistler, Logansport, Indiana

Most of these artifacts were found in North Central Indiana and were collected by a good friend, Jim Sink.

Although Jim farmed all of his life, he didn't start collecting Indian relics until late in life (the early 1960's). By that time most of the better artifacts had already been collected. In an area where very fine artifacts seem to be rare, Jim accumulated a very nice collection of the typical relics that the farmers in our area would find.

Jim did most of his collecting in Carroll County, Indiana, where he lived all of his 72 years. Most of his artifacts were bought from the original finders.

Jim's Slate and Micmac Pipe were the artifacts that interested me the most and are the subject of this article.

First the Micmac Pipe, #9 is made of green Ohio pipestone, and is 1 3/4 inches long, 2 7/8 inches in height. The bowl is 1 1/4 inches in width.

The bowl of this pipe was broken and repaired by the original owner. The break runs diagonally completely thru the bowl from top to bottom, breaking the bowl in half.

The repair was accomplished by cutting a groove around the bowl of the pipe. The groove varies from 1/8 inch to 3/16 inch in width and seems to be about 1/8 inch deep. The repair was then completed by filling the groove with lead (much in the same manner as the Plains Pipes were decorated).

This Micmac, which Jim and I thought to be found in Carroll County, may be from Southern Indiana. The father of the young man who sold the pipe to Jim, told us later that his father had lived in Gibson County and probably brought the pipe to Carroll County when the family moved here.

Although this pipe is not a fine artifact, it seems to have a lot of character, which attracted my attention the first time Jim showed it to me. Jim bought the pipe around 1970. Almost each time wife Patsy and I would visit Jim and his wife, Dorothy, (knowing my admiration for the pipe) Jim would say, "I'm going to sell you that pipe one of these days," and he really meant it!

I realize when other collectors see this pipe, it is just a broken pipe. To me however it is a pipe with a lot of character, but more importantly, it brings to mind many pleasant memories of the visits and good times shared with Jim and Dorothy. To me this fellowship is one of the things that make relic collecting the great hobby it is.

I believe that Jim enjoyed this fellowship more than the actual collecting. It was as if he used the collecting for an excuse to go visit and to have people come visit them.

Although these visits to Jim always created more work for Dorothy, she was just as glad to have company as Jim. Dorothy thought we just had to have refreshments of some kind. They were always glad to see us. I can still see Jim standing in the doorway, with a stub of a black cigar in his mouth, saying, "Come on in! How ya been?" They were fine people.

Jim passed away in 1974. At that time Dorothy, her daughter and son-in-law, Carol and Wilbur Frushour, decided to sell part of the collection and keep the rest.

At this time I bought the Micmac Pipe, two Boatstones, and a pendant. The Birdstone was sold to another good friend, Buck McKnight.

Here is a brief history of the artifacts I bought in July of 1974.

Boatsone #4 was found in Carroll County, Indiana. It is made of green banded slate. This boat is 3 1/2 inches long, 1 3/8 inch wide and 1 1/8 inch in height. It was broken, smoothed down and redrilled in prehistoric times. It was found by a Mr. Farmer. Jim traded him a kitchen cabinet for this artifact.

Boatstone #5 is also from Carroll County . It is made of greenish gray Ferruginous Slate, it is 3 3/4 inches long, 1 1/2 inch wide and 1 inch in height.

It was found by Russell Sink (Jim's Cousin) east of the town of Burrows many years ago.

Pendant #11 another Carroll County piece, made of green banded slate, is 4 3/16 inches long, 2 1/4 inch wide. It has some minor restoration.

Dorothy passed away in 1976 and my ties with the family were more or less severed, although I had met Carol and Wilbur, I didn't feel I knew them that well, but I soon discovered they were the same type of people as Jim and Dorothy. This characteristic seems to be typical of almost all of the collectors I have met.

In March of 1979 I checked with Carol and Wilbur on the possibilities of buying the remaining Slate. Saying they knew I would appreciate and take care of the artifacts, they were kind enough to sell me the four gorgets. I'm very grateful to them.

I bought the four gorgets March 16, 1979. Here is what I know of them.

Gorget #6 was found in Carroll County. Made of black slate, it is 4 7/8 inches long, 2 3/8 inches wide. It was found by Dennis Schofield, it has some minor restoration.

Gorget #7 was found in Carroll County. It is made of green banded slate. it is 5 1/4 inches long and 1 5/8 inches wide. It was found by Lionel Deloplane.

Gorget #1 was found in Carroll County. This very fine tallied gorget was found by Henry Shafer on his farm, which is located between the town of Rockfield and the Wabash River. It is made of green banded slate.

Gorget #2 was found in Carroll County be Steve Royer. It is 5 1/4 inches long and 2 1/2 inches wide. I'm not sure of the material.

The very fine Anchor Pendant #3 is made of green banded slate. It is 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

With Jim's hobby, as happens in many cases, the collecting became a family affair and his son-in-law, Wilbur gathered this fine pendant for Jim's collection in 1971.

It was found by the aunt of Margaret Keener Frushour (Margaret being Wilbur's sister-in-law).

For ten years we thought this pendant had been found in Cass County, Indiana. In further checking, (getting information for this article), this year, I discovered that Margaret's aunt had lived near Greenfield, Indiana (Hancock County) and brought the pendant to Cass County many years ago.

I think this Anchor pendant and Micmac pipe are good examples of how the history of artifacts get mixed up and should be a lesson for all of us. Sometimes we assume too much. These artifacts certainly proved this to me. A careful check should be made before labeling an artifact as being found in one location or another.

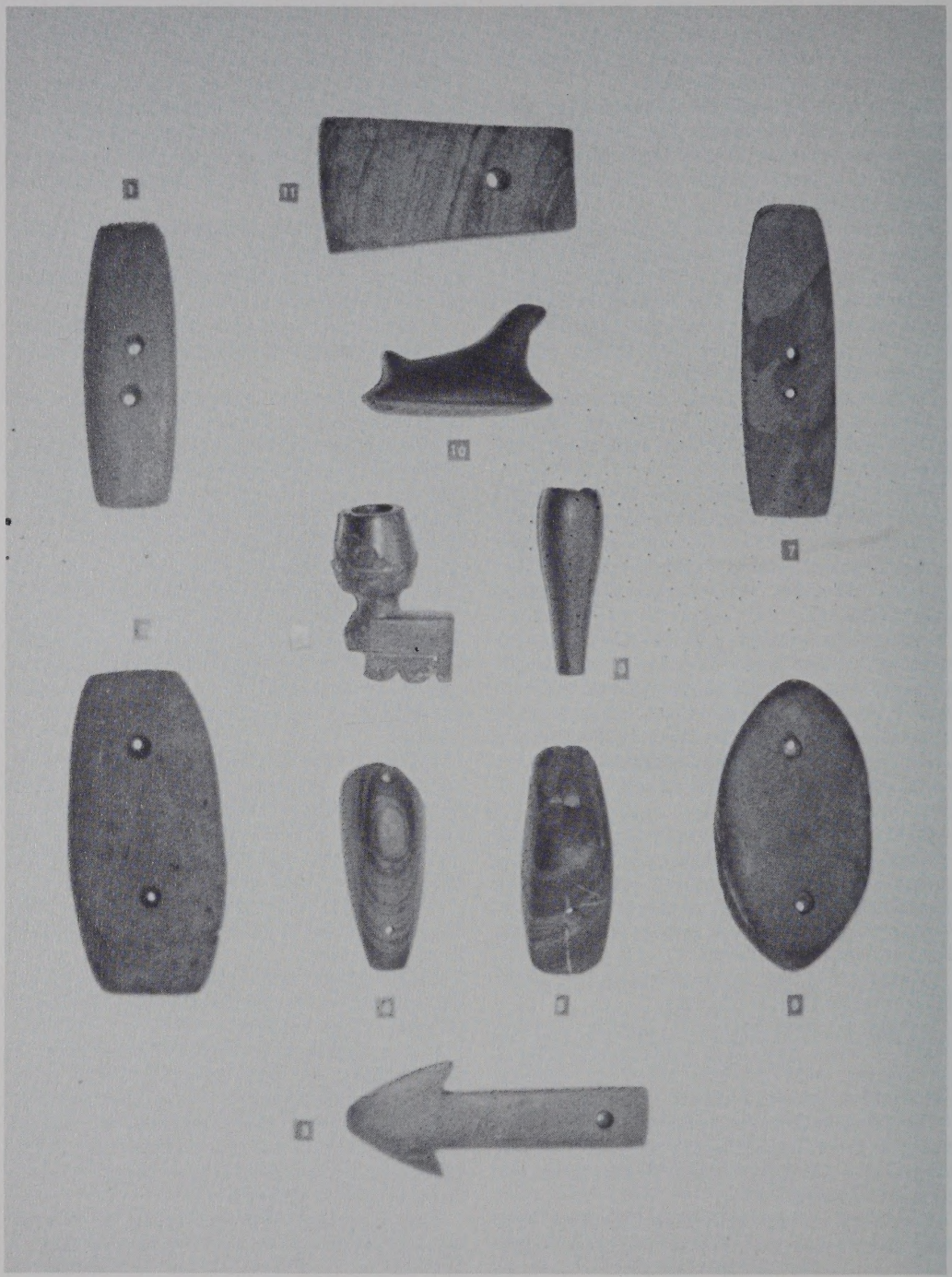
The Birdstone was found in Clinton County, Indiana, near the town of Rossville. It is made of greenish gray Ferruginous slate. It is 3 inches long, 1 5/16 inches wide and 1 3/4 inches in height. Jim bought this Bird in 1970, and was very proud of it.

In May of 1980, after a six year stay with Buck McKnight, it joined the rest of Jim's slate in my collection.

This Birdstone was submitted for authentication at the Owensboro, Kentucky meeting of the G.I.R.S.

I was presented with a Certificate of Authenticity K2 on August 2, 1980. This certificate compliments the actual artifact very nicely and should be considered by anyone with a artifact of any significance. The certificate assures the complete history of the Artifact will be preserved.

The Tube pipe #8 was found in Whitley County, Indiana. It is made of banded slate, 3



inches long and 1 inch wide. It has some restoration on the back side of the bowl. This pipe was found north of the town of Tunker by Fred Hummel. Curt Sisk bought it from Mr. Hummel in 1932. Curt sold it to Floyd Gish in 1954. Floyd traded it to Jim Sink in 1963. I traded Jim a blade for the pipe on July 7, 1972.

These artifacts have become very special to me, partly for what they are, but mostly because of the former owner, my friend Jim.

In closing I feel I should say "Thank You" to Carol and Wilbur Frushour for their help in gathering the information for this Article; Mrs. Mary Leyanna Byrkett, who was my son's English teacher, her help was surely appreciated; Mrs. Anna Brandt for her typing ability; to all of you, Thank You for your help and understanding.

References:

Baldwin, John, Indianology
Converse, Robert N., Ohio Slate Types
Hart, Gordon, Hart's Prehistoric Pipe Rack
Townsend, Earl, Birdstones of the North American Indian
West, George A., Tobacco, Pipes and Smoking Customs of The North American Indian.

ARTIFACTS AND PROBABLE CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Boatstones, number 4 and 5, Boatstones have been associated with Adena and Hopewell cultures. Late Archaic, Early, Middle and Late Woodland.

Birdstone, number 10. One of the most sought after Artifacts and one that is often reproduced. Birdstones, originated in the late Archaic or Early Woodland and probably were used very little by the early Hopewell people.

In Mr. Townsends book, He describes this type of bird as "chunky bodies and small heads." (Plate 159, page 43C).

Oval or Elliptical Gorget, number 6, these gorgets are associated with the Adena Culture.

Rectangular Two — hole Gorgets, numbers 1, 2, and 7, this type of Gorget was made for many years, and by several cultures, Glacial Kame, Adena, Hopewell and probably longer.

Anchor Pendant, number 3, these type of pendants are associated with Early and Middle Woodland, one was found in a Hopewell Mound.

Trapezoidal Pendant, number 11, these pendants were made from Archaic thru Fort Ancient.

Micmac Pipe, number 9, this interesting type of pipe is said to have been named after the Micmac tribe of Indians.

Tube Pipe, number 8, these pipes are associated with the Glacial Kame culture.

MOONS DISCOVER TREASURE TROVE OF MIAMI INDIAN SPEARS

By David Moon, Marion, Indiana

A cache of 13 spears, an unusually large discovery, were picked up near Marion, Indiana, in May of 1981 by Roy Moon and his grandson Michael, while they were surface hunting.

Only two of the 13 spears were chipped or broken, the rest were in perfect condition. They averaged about four inches in length.

Roy who has been surface hunting the area for many years, believes these fine artifacts were manufactured by the Miami Indians who laid claim to the entire acreage surrounding the Mississinewa River in the early 1800's.

Near the spot of their find there is now a landmark commemorating The Battle of the Mississinewa which was fought during the War of 1812. This lends credence to Roy's theory.

That battle was fought on the night of December 18, 1812, and the morning of December 19. The loss was never fully ascertained but 15 were found dead on the field. Their leader was never named either.

In his book *Interesting Episodes in the Early History of Marion and Grant County, Indiana,* published by the Grant County Historical Society in 1966, the late W.H. McGrew pointed out that reports of who really was the leader of the Miamis in the battle varied.

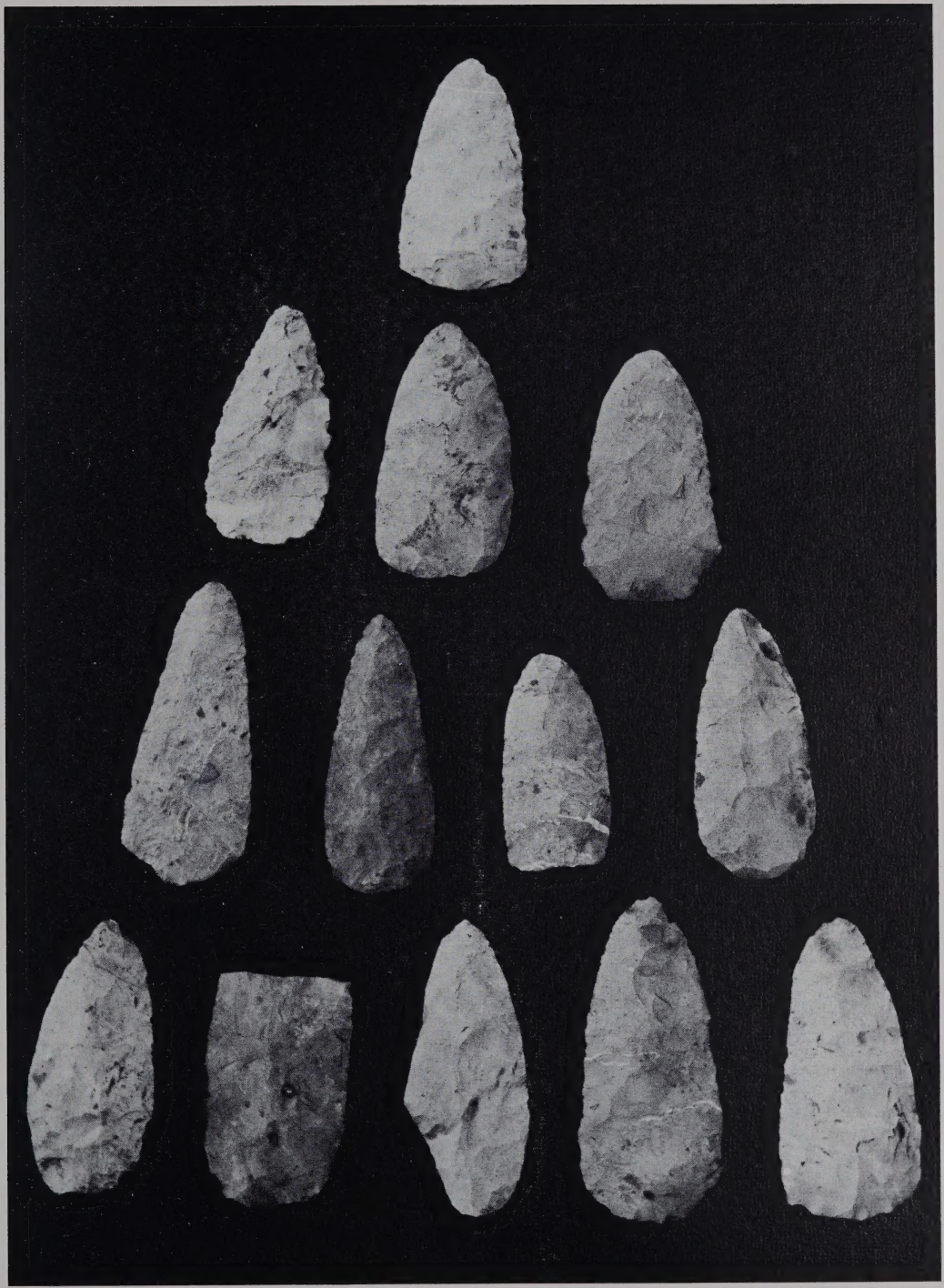
In a written report of the battle to his superior officer, Col. John B. Campbell, who was commander of the United States armed forces, penned:" . . . I shall not be surprised to learn that Tecumseh commanded in the action against me. Let him be who he may, he was a gallant fellow. Connor (William Connor) thinks it was Little Thunder (nephew of Little Turtle) from his voice, which he knew. Connor heard him ordering his men in the Miami language, to rush on."

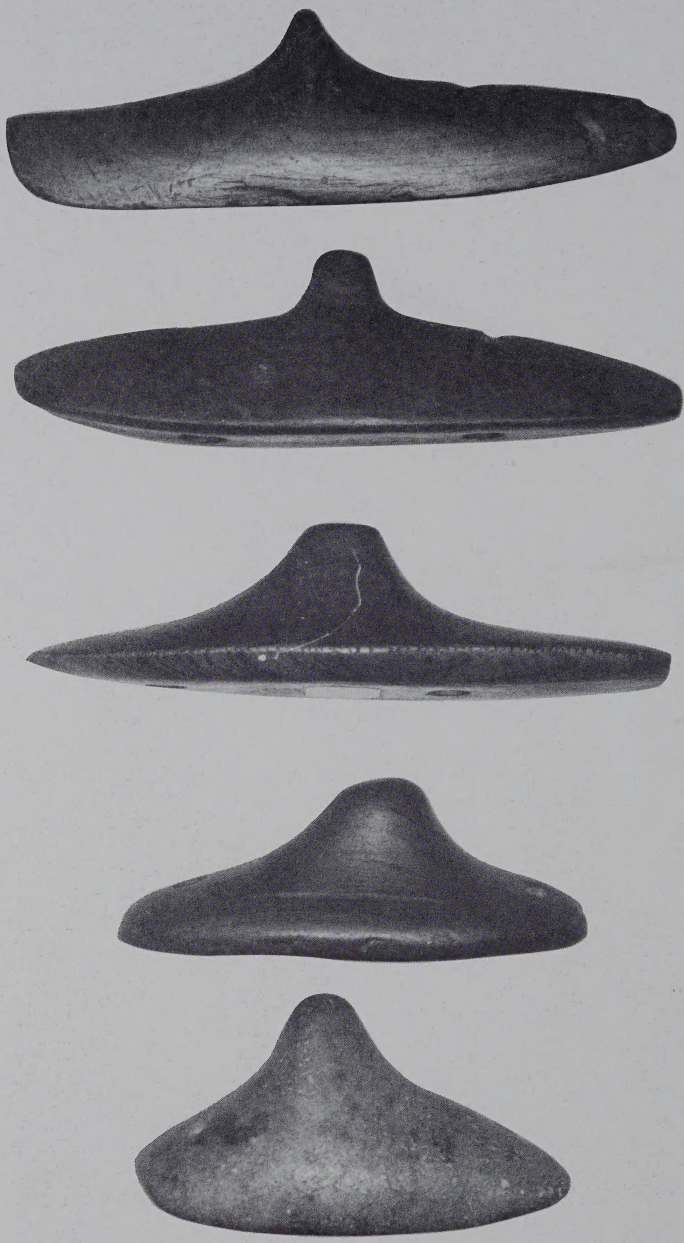
The area near the Moon's discovery site has been combed by both amateurs and trained archaeologists for many years, Moon said. This makes the treasures he and his grandson stumbled on even more valuable to them, he added.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This cache of blades is typical of an early woodland or late archaic practice of burial. It is known that historic cultures used the same trails and campsites as did their prehistoric ancestors. The cache was probably not placed there by the Miami Indians, but who knows for sure. We thank Mr. Moon for sharing his interesting story with us.

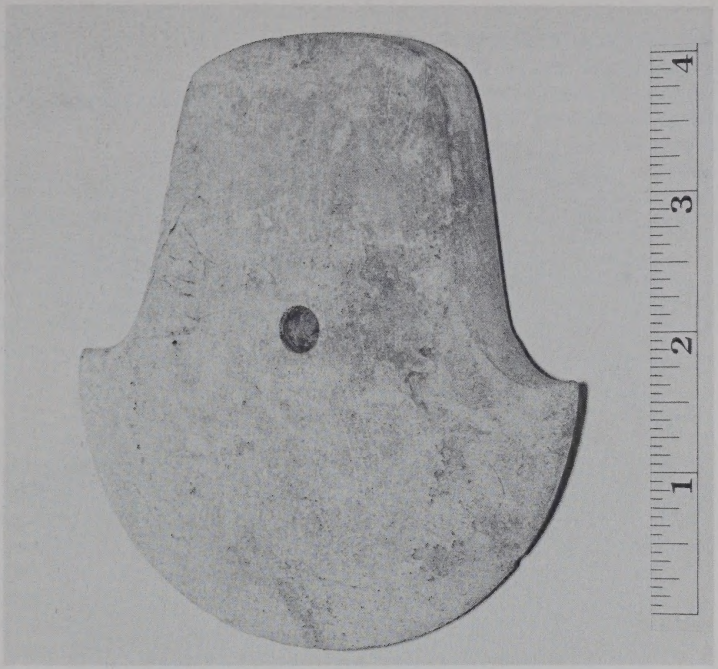
John Baldwin





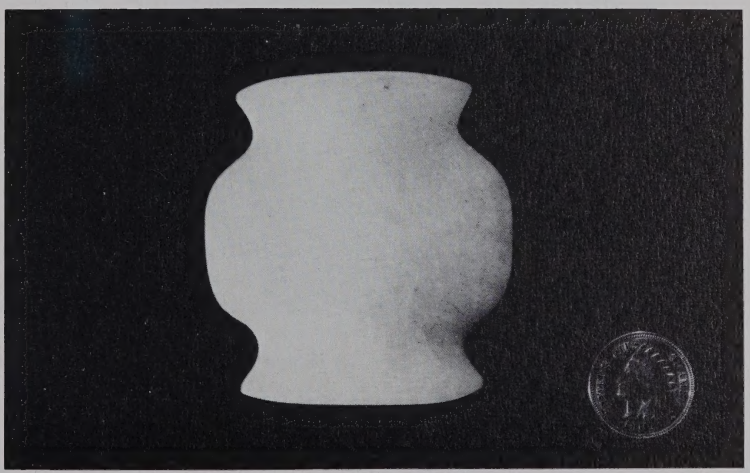
Five humped or spineback gorgets. All from Ohio.

Collection of Raymond C. Vietzen, Elyria, Ohio.



Southern type drilled spud found in Pemiscot County, Missouri.

Collection of Frank Morast, Columbus, Georgia



Bottletype bannerstone found in a plowed field on the Tennessee River in North Alabama. The banner is 2 1/4 inches long and 2 inches wide. It is fashioned from white quartz.

Collection of Jeff Wilkes, Savannah, Tennessee.

This Archaic period Three-quarter Groove Axe was found in southern Shelby County, Indiana in 1937. It was crafted of gray-green granite to a size of seven and one-half inches in height by four and one-half inches in width with a depth of three and one-fourth inches. This artifact of approximately five thousand years age was presented a "Certificate of Authenticity" register number N 21.

Collection of Steve Hart, Fountaintown, Indiana.

(continued from page 77)

meet at each regular meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE XIII

Roster: An up to date copy of the constitution, by-laws and regulations with all amendments and recent modifications shall be furnished by the Secretary to the Treasurer and included by the Treasurer whenever a new roster is compiled and sent to the membership by the Treasurer.

ARTICLE XIV

The Vice-President shall automatically be chairman of a temporary awards committee, consisting of three persons, two to be appointed by him, subject to the approval of the President. This awards committee shall function for one meeting only, and its duty shall be to make three awards for displays at a meeting, the committee shall define the category for which each award is given.

ARTICLE XV

The President shall appoint a fraudulent artifacts committee, consisting of a chairman and two members including an attorney, if available. The purpose of the committee is to study fraudulent and questionable artifacts and to take measures deemed necessary to identify and expose these artifacts to the public and to find ways to discourage the production of fraudulent artifacts; also to render opinions on questionable artifacts and to keep questionable items from sale and display at meetings and away from the public eye unless prominently labeled as fraudulent artifacts for display only, and for comparative educational purposes. The chairman of this committee shall be responsible for custody and preservation of all educational material owned by the Society.

ARTICLE XVI

Regulations:

1. The President shall be the executive officer of the Society. He shall preside at all meetings and shall appoint such standing and special committees as are provided for herein and such as he may deem necessary. He shall be an ex-officio member of all committees except the nominating committee. He shall perform all such duties as normally pertain to the office of president. The President shall give written approval to everything published in any publication sponsored by the Society before it is published.
2. The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform the duties of the President and also such duties as may be assigned to him by the President and/or the Board of Directors.
3. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate record of the business of the Society and shall mail a roster of all members to the membership each year. He shall collect all dues and pay all bills incurred by the Society. He shall keep his records up to date and be prepared for an inspection and audit at any time.
4. The Secretary shall carry on the correspondence of the Society and carry out the wishes and policies of the President and Board of Directors.
5. Membership shall be by invitation only. To be considered for membership a man should have some of the following qualifications:
   A. Keen interest and will to learn.
   B. Possess a store of knowledge that he is willing to share with fellow members.
   C. Be a writer who can record such knowledge for the benefit of other collectors.
   D. Have the ability to organize and lead others.
   E. Be a serious advanced collector who has the means and desire to attend meetings, and who will be an asset to the association.
   F. Should expect his profit from membership to be strictly in terms of:
      (1) Pleasure of association.
      (2) Increase of knowledge.
      (3) A means of bettering his own collection.
      (4) Exposing fraudulent artifacture.
6. The President shall appoint a nominating committee to select a slate of candidates

for office in the following year but nominations from the floor shall be acknowledged and voted on.

7. The President, upon written request, with sufficient and properly stated reasons of grievance against a member, by any member in good standing, shall call a meeting of the Board of Directors for consideration of the charges against the accused. The accused member shall be given thirty days written notice, listing charges against him, prior to the meeting of the Board of Directors who shall then consider the matter. The accused shall be given an opportunity to defend himself before the Board of Directors. A two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors shall be necessary for disciplinary action or expulsion.
8. A potential member who has been invited to join the Society shall have three months to accept, after which time the invitation will automatically be considered withdrawn.
9. The name of a person who has been rejected for membership may be resubmitted after a period of one year.
10. **Guests:** A member may bring members of his family to any meeting. A member may bring a guest whose name has been submitted for membership. (The meetings of the Society are not considered open to the general public).
11. **Membership Acceptance:** A person submitted for membership must be approved by two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Vice-President. Upon approval, his name must be placed for vote by the members of the Society at a meeting requiring a two-thirds vote by the members present at the meeting.

In Witness Whereof, We, the Founders of this Society, Have Affixed Our Names this 25th day of April, 1965.

Fred C. Bartol
Marion B. Bush
William Bush
Dr. Marvin E. Hawes
James R. Johnston
Gray LaDassor
Kenneth McNeal
Cameron Parks
Jack C. Roberts
Charles C. Smith
Dan A. Throop
Earl C. Townsend, Jr.
Hubert C. Wachtel
Weston C. Walter
J. Kirkwood Whaley

AUTHENTICATION PROGRAM

The Genuine Indian Relic Society's Authentication program is now eleven years old. Our permanent files of documented authentic artifacts have become invaluable for research and study purposes. We urge everyone to document outstanding and well known relics so that the true information can become a permanent and factual part of history. This program has proven to be the strongest and most effective vehicle against fakes. For more information write the chairman of the Authentication Committee. GORDON L. HART, 760 No. Main St., Bluffton, IN 46714.

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IRVIN, S. DOUGHERTY
P. O. BOX 733
FREMONT IN 46737

This Bird Effigy Pipe

Owned By Gordon Hart

HAS BEEN PRESENTED WITH A

Certificate of Authenticity

REGISTER NO. M 23

This American Indian Artifact Is Registered
And Pictured In The Permanent Files Of The
Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

Chairman Authentication Comm.